

cannot be accepted, since the bird does not occur on that island.

7.—1861. Hartlaub, J. f. Ornith. 1861, p. 266: west coast of Madagascar, gives reference to no. 5, and corrects it to west coast of Madagascar by referring to no. 6.

8.—1863. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 126, gives Madagascar, and references to nos. 1, 2, and 6.

9.—1863. Pollen, Ned. Tijdschr. v. Dierk. 1863, p. 315 includes the species in a list of Madagascar birds, and refers to nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.

10.—1864. Layard, Ibis, 1864, p. 133. In a letter Layard says that he saw two live specimens which had come "from the eastern coast of Africa, a little to the northward of Zanzibar." Since in that locality we have the Pangani District, wherein *Acryllium vulturinum* occurs, I maintain that the type-locality for the Vulturine Guineafowl should in future read the Pangani District of Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. C. B. TICEHURST forwarded the following descriptions of two new forms of Indian birds:—

1. *Phylloscopus reguloides kashmiriensis*, subsp. nov.

*Description.*—Differs from *Phylloscopus reguloides reguloides* (type-loc. Calcutta) in having the upper-parts, edges to the wings, and coverts a yellow green; the lateral coronal bands are less dark and so not so conspicuous; usually there is less white in the outer tail-feather; also it has a longer wing.

*Measurements.*—Wing, ♂♀, 58·5–64·5 mm., as against 55–59 mm. in *reguloides*.

*Distribution.*—North-West Himalayas: Kashmir to Dehra Dun.

*Type.*—♂, Simla, 28.9.1877. W. Davison coll. British Museum. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1886.7.8.975.

*Remarks.*—Nine specimens examined and compared with a large series of *reguloides* from Bengal and Sikkim. A series in fresh plumage is easily separable, as are most individuals. The qualitative distinctions are those shown in other North-West Himalayan *Phylloscopi* compared with north-eastern.

2. *Vivia innominata simlaensis*, subsp. nov.

*Description.*—Similar to *Vivia innominata innominata* (type-loc. Sikkim), but longer in the wing and, on the whole, with paler, less yellow upper-parts.

*Measurements.*—Wing, 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, 59–62.5 mm., against 54–59 mm. in *innominata* (21 measured).

*Distribution.*—North-West Himalayas, from Murree to Dehra Dun. Birds from Nepal (*Vivia nepalensis* Hodgson, *Piculus rufifrons* Gray) belong to the typical form.

*Type.*—♀, Murree. Hume coll., British Museum. Brit. Mus. Reg. no. 1887.8.10.2174.

*Remarks.*—Small non-migratory birds such as *Vivia* show very little variation in wing-length, so that differences, though small, if constant and if they accord to geographical distribution, should be recognized.

Colonel R. MEINERTZHAGEN sent the following descriptions of new subspecies of Wren and Francolin :—

*Troglodytes troglodytes syriacus*, subsp. nov.

*Description.*—Not a very constant nor distinct form, but with sufficient differences to justify separation. Differs from *T. t. troglodytes* in being more barred underneath, in some cases the barring extending to the throat and always to the lower breast. Bill as long as in *T. t. cypriotes* and much longer than in *T. t. troglodytes*, but paler and greyer than *T. t. cypriotes*. Bill longer than *T. t. hyrcanus* and the plumage slightly more heavily barred above and below. In my Lebanon series two are uniform above and five barred.

*Distribution.*—The main Lebanon Range above 3000 feet, perhaps in winter to lower levels and to the Jordan Valley.

*Type.*—In my collection, ♂, Zachle, Lebanon, 3000 feet, 30. x. 1919.

*Remarks.*—Hartert (Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1910, p. 780), under *T. t. cypriotes* draws attention to the Lebanon bird as being rather long-billed, but not particularly pale; but at that time Hartert had but a single specimen. The Tring collection